

### United States Patent and Trademark Office



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS Washington, D.C. 20231 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/504,330	02/14/2000	Paul H. Leamon	4889:70	7759
21909 7	7590 04/23/2003			
	FIRM, L.L.P.	EXAMINER		
670 FOUNDE 900 JACKSON	N STREET	NGUYEN, CUONG H		
DALLAS, TX 75202			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3625	
			DATE MAILED: 04/23/2003	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/504,330

Applicant(s)

Leamon

Examiner

Cuong H. Nguyen

Art Unit 3625



A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE		The MAILING DATE of this communication appears	on the cov	er shee	et with	the correspondence address		
2a)  This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.  3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.  Disposition of Claims  4) Claim(s) 1-32	A SHO THE N - Exten aft - If the be - If NO col - Failur - Any r	DRTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. sions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF or SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, considered timely. period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by eply received by the Office later than three months after the	FR 1.136 (a ation. , a reply wit period will a	). In no thin the pply an use the	event, statutor d will ex	however, may a reply be timely filed  y minimum of thirty (30) days will  pire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this  tion to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
2a) □ This action is FINAL.  2b) □ This action is non-final.  3) □ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.  Disposition of Claims  4) □ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above, claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration is/are withdrawn from consideration.  4a) Of the above, claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to.  7) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirer are subject to restriction and/or election requirer.  10) □ The drawing(s) filled on is/are objected to by the Examiner.  11) □ The proposed drawing correction filed on is/are objected to by the Examiner.  11) □ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119  13) □ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).  a) □ All b) □ Some* c) □ None of:  1. □ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  2. □ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.  3. □ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  *See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.  14) □ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).		Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>Feb 5</u> , 20	03					
closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.  Disposition of Claims  4) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above, claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.  5] Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) Claim(s) is/are objected.  7] Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8] Claims are subject to restriction and/or election requirer.  Application Papers  9] The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  10] The drawing(s) filed on is/are objected to by the Examiner.  11] The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) approved b) disapproved.  12] The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.  Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119  13] Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).  a) All b) Some* c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  *See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.  14) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).								
Solution   1-32	3) 🗆	* *	•			·		
4a) Of the above, claim(s)	Disposit	tion of Claims				:		
Solution   Solution	4) 💢	Claim(s) 1-32			<del></del>	is/are pending in the application.		
is/are rejected.   is/are objected to.   is/are objected to restriction and/or election requirer   Application Papers   9	4	a) Of the above, claim(s)	···			is/are withdrawn from consideration.		
Claim(s)	5) 🗆	Claim(s)				is/are allowed.		
Application Papers  9	6) 💢	Claim(s) 1-32				is/are rejected.		
Application Papers  9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  10) The drawing(s) filed on	7) 🗆	Claim(s)				is/are objected to.		
The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  The drawing(s) filed on	8) 🗆	Claims						
13) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).  a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of:  1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  *See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.  14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).	9) 🗆 10) 🗆 11) 🗆	The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  The drawing(s) filed on is/are  The proposed drawing correction filed on						
Attachment(s)	13) ☐ a) ☐ *Sc	Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign process.  All b) Some* c) None of:  Certified copies of the priority documents have  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have application from the International Bure see the attached detailed Office action for a list of the	ve been re ve been re ocuments au (PCT F le certified	ceived ceived have Rule 17	in App been re 7.2(a)). s not re	elication No eceived in this National Stage		
Attachment(s)	Attach-	ontial						
15) X Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  18) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s).	_		18) Inter	view Sun	nmary (PT	0-413) Paper No(s).		
16) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  19) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)								
17) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 20) . Other:	17) 🔲 im	formation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s).	20) 🗌 Othe	or:				

#### DETAILED ACTION

- 1. This Office Action is the answer to the response received on 2/05/2003, which paper has been placed of record in the file.
- 2. Claims 1-32 are pending in this application.

#### Response

3. The examiner withdraws 35 USC 112, 2<sup>nd</sup> para. of claims 1, 6-7 due to those claims are further clarified in the amendment. The previous rejections on prior art of 35 USC 102(b) and 35 USC 103(a) also were withdrawn due to the amendment received on 2/05/2003; therefore, the examiner's arguments for the paper received on 2/05/2003 are considered moot. However, new ground of rejections on 35 USC 103(a) are applied for a combination of Crockett (US Pat. 5,325,292 - published on 6/28/1994) (please note that this patent already have become a public property prior to filing this pending application), in view of Maggie Klenke. applicant argues that "there is no disclosure of forecasting for future contacts", the examiner submits that Klenke's article would contribute to future use of ACD (i.e., forecasting future contacts using current data, see Klenke, page 48, 1<sup>st</sup> col., lines 8-19, 2<sup>nd</sup> col., lines 8-9, and lines 20-25).

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crockett (US Pat. 5,325,292), in view of Maggie Klenke's article.
- A. Re. To claims 1, 6-7, 17: These claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crockett (US Pat. 5,325,292), in view of Maggie Klenke's article.

Crockett & Klenke teach similar claimed conceipts of this pending invention.

Crockett fails to expressly use claimed languages. However, Klenke further teaches a method of allocating and scheduling in a skill-based contact center environment organized into a hierarchy of a business unit at a 1<sup>st</sup> level, a contact types at a 2<sup>nd</sup> level, and a management unit at a 3<sup>rd</sup> level (see Klenke pg.43, 1<sup>st</sup> col., lines 47 to 2:3), comprising:

- creating a set of given contact allocations that define how contacts are distributed from a given business unit to multiple contact types, this creation can give a range for minimum to maximum allocations (see **Klenke** pg.48, 1<sup>st</sup> col., lines 39-41, pg.48, 1<sup>st</sup> col., lines 43 to 2<sup>nd</sup> col., line 3, and pg.49, 1<sup>st</sup> col., lines 14-32);

- creating a set of given requirement allocations that define how agent requirements are distributed from a contact type to a management unit; (see **Klenke**, Table 1); and
- allocating forecasted contacts and forecasted agent requirements based on the given contact and requirement allocations (see Klenke, Table 2); although Klenke does not expressly spell-out that "allocating forecasted contacts and forecasted agent requirements based on the created contact and requirement allocation", this table obviously suggest that Klenke perceived above claimed limitation (i.e., forecasting future contacts using current data, see Klenke, page 48, 1st col., lines 8-19, 2nd col., lines 8-9, and lines 20-25).

It would be obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art that this problem was raised and solutions were suggested in Crockett patent, and further explaining with Klenke's article wherein the goal of automated call distributor (ACD) technology has always been to spreading incoming calls among call center agents so that each agent would handle, and equitable share of the load and a caller would have a best chance of being served quickly. The combination of Crockett and Klenki would teach that a new kind of thinking (i.e., skills-based routing) has entered the call center arena. It would takes ACDs one step further and ensures that an incoming call is routed to the available agent whose skills are best matched to the caller's needs.

- B. Re. To claim 2: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claim 1. Klenke further suggests given contact allocations are minimum contact location (see Klenke, pg.48, 42-43; and pg.51, 1<sup>st</sup> col., lines 1-3).
- C. Re. To claims 3, 19, 21: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claims 2, 17. Klenke further suggests given requirement allocations are minimum agent requirement allocations (see Klenke, pg.48 1<sup>st</sup> col., lines 42-48 pg.50, 2<sup>nd</sup> col., lines 29-32, and pg.51 1<sup>st</sup> col., lines 1-3).
- D. Re. To claim 4: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claim 1. Klenke further suggests given contact allocations are maximum contact allocation (see Klenke, pg.50, 1<sup>st</sup> col., lines 41-43, 2<sup>nd</sup> col., lines 4-8, and 15-19).
- E. Re. To claims 5, 19, 21: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claims 4, 17. Klenke further suggests given requirement allocations are maximum agent requirement allocations (see Klenke, pg.48, 2:36-39, pg.50, 2<sup>nd</sup> col., lines 15-19).
- <u>F. Re. To claim 8</u>: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claim 1. **Klenke** further suggests allocating forecasted contacts and forecasted requirements (see **Klenke**, pg.51,  $1^{st}$  col., lines 20-23).
- G. Re. To claim 9: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claim 8. Klenke further suggests predicting the agent availability data (see Klenke, pg.51, 1st col., lines 20-23).

- H. Re. To claims 10, 18, 25, 29, 32: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claims 9, 17, 22, 26, 30. Klenke further suggests agent availability data is predicted by a schedule simulation (see Klenke, pg.51, 1<sup>st</sup> col., lines 49-56).
- I. Re. To claim 11: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claim 8. Klenke further suggests agent availability data is characterized by contact type (see Klenke, pg.51, 2<sup>nd</sup> col., lines 37-39).
- J. Re. To claim 12: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claim 1. Klenke further suggests generating agent schedules for the management units (see Klenke, pg.51, 1st col., lines 49-56).
- K. Re. To claim 13: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claim 1. Klenke further suggests a management unit is a collection of agents located at a given contact center location (see Klenke, pg.48, 1<sup>st</sup> col., lines 1-18).
- L. Re. To claim 15: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claim 1. Klenke further suggests a contact center environment is a contact center environment is a telephone call center (see Klenke, pg.48, 1st col., lines 1-18).
- M. Re. To claim 16: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claim 1. Klenke further suggests a contact center environment is a contact center that handles a contact selected from the group consisting of: telephone

calls, voice mails (see **Klenke**, pg.48, 1<sup>st</sup> col., lines 1-18).

- N. Re. To claims 17, 22: Crockett & Klenke suggest an allocation method operative in a skill-based call center environment; comprising:
- of one business unit at a first level, one call types at a second level, and a set of one management unit at a third level; and allocating a percentage of incoming calls from a given business unit to one call type (see Klenke, pg.48, 1<sup>st</sup> col., lines 39-41, 1<sup>st</sup> col., line 43 to 2<sup>nd</sup> col., line 3; and 2<sup>nd</sup> col., lines 20-25); and allocating agent requirements for a given call type to one management unit (see Klenke, pg.48, 2<sup>nd</sup> col., lines 4-12).
- O. Re. To claim 26, 30: Crockett & Klenke suggest an allocation method operative in a skills-based contact center environment comprising:
- organizing the contact center environment into a hierarchy of zero business unit at a first level, one contact type at a second level, and a set of one management units at a third level (see **Klenke**, pg.49, 2<sup>nd</sup> col., lines 32-38); and
- allocating agent requirements for a given contact type to one management unit (see **Crockett** 7:5-23, and 17:44-57.

Klenke fails to disclose about allocating a percentage of contacts from a given business unit to one contact type.

However, Crockett suggests to use of percentage of calls in an ACD center to one contact type for his calculations (e.g., see Crockett 17:52-58).

It would be obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art that this problem was raised and solutions were suggested in Crockett patent and supporting with Klenke's article wherein the goal of automated call distributor (ACD) technology has always been to spread incoming calls among call center agents so that each agent handled and equitable share of the load and the caller had the best chance of being served quickly. The combination of Crockett and Klenki would teach that a new kind of thinking (i.e., skills-based routing) has entered the call center arena. It would takes ACDs one step further and ensures that an incoming call is routed to the available agent whose skills are best matched to the caller's needs.

- P. Re. To claim 20: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claim 17, wherein said given call allocations and the given requirement allocations are maximum values (see Klenke, pg.50, 2<sup>nd</sup> col., lines 15-19).
- Q. Re. To claim 21: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claim 17, given call allocations and the given requirement allocations are minimum and maximum values (see Klenke, pg.50, 2<sup>nd</sup> col., lines 15-19).
- R. Re. To claims 14, 23, 27, 31: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claims 13, 22, 26, 30. Klenke further suggest a given management unit is a collection of agents at

least some of which are multi-skilled (see Klenke, pg.49, 1st col., lines 26-30 and pg.50, 1st col., lines 38-40).

S. Re. To claims 24, 28: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claims 22, 26. Klenke further suggests a given call type is associated with a given automatic call distributor (ADC). This obviously contains that a given contact type is associated with a given automatic work distributor (see Klenke, pg.49, 1st col., lines 6-10).

T. Re. To claims 25, 29: Crockett & Klenke suggest all limitations of claims 22, 26. Klenke further suggests allocating agent requirements further include predicting agent availability data using a schedule simulation\_(see Klenke, pg.48, 2nd col., lines 36-39, and pg.51, 1st col., lines 49-56).

The examiner submits that all claimed limitations are well-known in the art relating to ACD, one reason is because these claimed limitations are very broad that they are easily recognized by artisan in the art to be ability/ features of an ACD system and said components would perform claimed tasks/steps; cited prior art's limitations are not necessary spelled-out exactly claimed languages, because cited prior art is also directed to a similar process/system for ACD communication. It is reasonable that modifications of the described method or system of the cited prior art would be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of cited references.

#### Conclusion

- 5. Claims 1-32 are unpatentable; a final rejection is necessitated due to an amendment received on 2/05/2003.
- 6. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

- 7. These references are related to the claimed subject matter:
  - Crockett (US Pat. 5,325,292, published on 6/28/1994) about a tour/schedule generation for a force management system.
  - From <a href="http://www.findarticles.com">http://www.findarticles.com</a>, "TotalNet call routing from IEX adds support for IP Technology", Business Wire, 11/14/2000.

- From <a href="http://www.findarticles.com">http://www.findarticles.com</a>, "IEX wins call center news service editor's choice award; TotalNet call routing praised for Multi-Vendor capabilities", Business Wire, 9/26/2000.
- From <a href="http://www.findarticles.com">http://www.findarticles.com</a>, Fukunaga, "Staff scheduling for inbound call centers and customer contact centers", AI Magazine, Winter 2002.
- Fletcher et al., (EP0353102 1/31/1990), teach about automatic call distribution (ACD) switching system having distributed processing capability.
- Shinichi, JP2001119485 4/27/2001, teaches a method of automatic to automatically distribute incoming calls.
- Flockhart et al., (EP1126731 8/22/2001), teach a customer controlled network routing to automatic call distribution system.
- 8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cuong H. Nguyen whose telephone number is 703-305-4553 The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. from 7:15 AM to 3:15 PM (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ms. Wynn Coggins, can be reached on (703)308-1344.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

#### Amendments

# Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703)305-7687 [Official communications; including After Final communications labeled "Box AF"]

703-746-5572 (RightFax) Informal/Draft communications, labeled "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT"]

Hand delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park 5, 2451 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, 7<sup>th</sup> floor receptionist.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-1113.

Cuonshnguyen
April 17, 2003